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JAS. McKEE, KARETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1874. NO. 43.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

THE REGISTRATION DISPUTE—RESOLUTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The following was unanimously adopted by the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee:

NEW ORLEANS, October 24, 1874.

WHEREAS, Several thousands of our foreign born citizens were naturalized in the Second District Court upon the advice of the best legal talent in the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question and acquiesced in for many years; and

WHEREAS, Said naturalized citizens have been naturalized without opposition being made to their right to register, and have thereby become qualified electors under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State; and

WHEREAS, It is contemplated by the Republican leaders, Kellogg, Packard, Beckwith and others, to deprive our foreign born citizens, thus naturalized, of the right to vote, by advising the Assistant Supervisor to arbitrarily strike out from the list of registered voters the names of said foreign born citizens, thereby investing said Supervisor with the extraordinary power of wresting from said citizens the rights of citizenship secured by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction and recognized in their fullest extent by said Supervisor, by their official act of registering said citizens; and

WHEREAS, This conspiracy between the Governor and Federal officials is intended to secure, by fraud, the same results in the parish of Orleans which they are attempting to secure in the country parishes by intimidating white voters, through the prostitution of the Federal judiciary and the degradation of the United States army to local police purposes: therefore,

Be it resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms this movement to deprive said foreign born citizens of their rights of citizenship and the persistent interference of Federal officials in the affairs of our State intended to invite conflicts and disorder, and we denounce the weakness and disposition of the Executive in submitting to the dictation of said Federal officials.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every registered citizen thus naturalized, to present himself at the polls and cast his vote.

Resolved, That if this outrage be consummated we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this fraud and conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens.

(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES, President Executive Committee.
(Official) D. G. DELL, Chief Secretary.

ARRESTS IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 24.—The following gentlemen were arrested this morning by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the Enforcement Act: George S. A. Pike, banker; E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. & R. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city; John J. Horan, of the firm of Horan & Looney; W. P. Ford, of Boisseau & Ford; R. H. Lindsay, of Steese & Lindsay, and J. G. McWilliams. Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were served by O'Neal, Radical candidate for Sheriff in Bossier parish, and were based upon the affidavits of "General Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., commanding division." No resistance was offered, and no one attempted to escape. Their examination is set for Monday morning. Ninety warrants have been prepared at the instance of General Merrill. It is said they will be served on Monday.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON NATURALIZATION BY SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Attorney General Field has given an opinion, addressed to the State Register of Voters, from which the following extract is made:

"Sir—Your communication of the 18th inst. has been received, and the question you propound to me, whether the Second and First District Courts of the parish of Orleans have authority, under the Act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens and thereby confer the right of citizenship, I have considered with more than ordinary care and with the view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined. The fifth section of the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, provides that every court of record in any individual State, having a common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of said act, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States. [72 Statutes at Large, 155.] I maintain that this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of courts clothed with power, by act of Congress, to naturalize aliens. The inquiry suggests itself: Does the Second Circuit Court contain the attributes required in the section above cited. If it does not possess all of them, then it cannot naturalize. The Second District Court is a Court of limited jurisdiction, and I maintain, without the fear of a successful contradiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1804, any other power or jurisdiction except that which strictly belongs to a probate court. Will it be contended that a court limited in its jurisdiction, confined entirely to probate motions, with no power to decide upon controversies between litigants generally, could be classed as a court exercising common law powers?" [Here follows an array of authorities showing that a court to naturalize aliens must have a common law jurisdiction, and the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are cited, one of which says: "The Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction, and had not jurisdiction to try a suit against heirs who had been put in possession of property of succession."] The Attorney General then says: "This court derives all of its jurisdiction from, and its proceedings are strictly dependent upon, statutory law." In conclusion, he says: "After a very careful and patient examination of the questions you submitted to me for my official opinion and, if I know myself, with a determination to divest my mind of all political influences in coming to a conclusion, I am constrained to say that I do not believe that under the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved the 14th of April, 1802, the Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdiction to grant naturalization.

COMPLETE REGISTRY RETURNS.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says the registry returns now completed show that one in three of the total population of the city is registered. While the Republicans charge the Democrats with manufacturing three thousand illegal naturalization papers, the Democrats claim that they have detected three thousand repeating frauds. Kellogg estimates the total registry of the State at 185,000, with the negroes about 6,000 ahead of the whites.

Col. Marr goes to Washington this week to induce the Supreme Court to take up the Grant parish cases at an early day, to test the constitutionality of the law against Ku-Klux.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Arrest of a Horse Thief—Base Ball Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 24, 1874.

Last night a young man was brought here and lodged in jail, he having stolen a horse and buck wagon on Tuesday last, in the western part of the county, from two young men who were hunting. He was arrested near Fairmount, W. Va.

At a base ball tournament to-day the Washingtons, of this place, beat the Standards, of Wheeling; and the Jeffersons, of Canonsburg, beat the Benders, of Waynesburg. The Standards have never before been beaten.

BOSTON.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BOSTON, October 24.—The following failures are reported in this city: J. H. Lord, teas and coffees; C. S. Barbour, trunks; S. Bearse, Jr., hats and caps; C. C. McAleny, furniture, and J. Belcher, boots and shoes.

PROSECUTION OF SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Within a day or two suits have been brought against the smaller shoe manufacturers in Cochituate and vicinity, for alleged violation of the Gallahue patent, and the establishments closed, throwing the workmen out of employment, and delaying the filling of orders. As fast as the manufacturers obtain bail they resume business.

BUTLER ON THE STUMP.

BOSTON, October 24.—Butler has taken the stump, and speaks in the towns of his district next week. Thompson, the opposition candidate, follows him.

The steamers Belgic, from London; Pleiades, from Yokohama and Shanghai, *via* Suez Canal; State of Indiana, from Glasgow; Calabria, from Liverpool; Neckar, from Breman, and Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and sell for less usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 24.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention to-day, the committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, in reference to the Court of Appeals, made a report, saying: That after a careful consideration of the subject, they have come to the conclusion that there could be no such change in the judicial system of the church without a change in its organic law. Report adopted, and the committee discharged.

The committee also reported that any other form of prayer than that laid down in the Prayer Book could not be authorized without a change in the canons.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of changes in deacons' orders, reported that it was inexpedient to make any changes.

Rev. C. P. Jennings, of Missouri, offered the following resolutions, which were placed on the calendar:

Resolved, That, the House of Bishops concurring, the practice commonly described under the name of Eucharistic Adoration, and practices designated as the Sacrament of Penance, together with all the teachings leading to the above named practices, are hereby solemnly declared to be foreign to the church.

Resolved, That the Committee on Prayer Book be requested to prepare and report to this Convention such rubrics as may be judged by said committee needful to the preservation of the ritual to this church in its integrity and purity.

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to ascertain whether any legislation may be necessary to prohibit public worship, commonly called "divine service," in the communion and baptismal offices, in the order of confirmation, in the solemnization of matrimony, and in the order of the burial of the dead, the use by any minister or lay reader of this church, of any prayer, litany, suffrage, thanksgiving, exhortation, or form of absolution, other than contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

It was resolved that the sessions of the House during the coming week should be held from nine o'clock A. M. to five P. M. The chairman then appointed the following as the Committee on Lay Discipline: Rev. Jr. Shipman, of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Easton, Rev. Mr. Beers, of Albany, and Messrs. Dawson, of Alabama; Simpson, of Missouri, and McWhorter, of Central New York. The business of the calendar was then taken up. The report from the joint special Committee on Relations with the Church in Canada was read and adopted.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the proposed amendment to canon 20, title I, of the use of the Book of Common Prayer, intended to provide for the use of shortened services, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that it is the sense of this Convention that nothing in the present order of common prayer prohibits the separation when desirable, of the Morning Prayer Litany and the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper into distinct services, which may be used independently of each other, and either of them without the other; *provided*, that when used together they be used in the same order as that in which they have commonly been used, and in which they stand in the Book of Common Prayer.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint commission, consisting of seven Bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen (the latter two to be chosen by ballot in the House of Deputies) be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of rubrical revision, among other things avoiding shortened and more varied services and a new lectionary and making such other suggestions as may seem judicious with respect to the services and offices of the church, and to report to the next General Convention.

This was made the order of the day on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock.

The report of the Committee on canon No. 7, respecting the proposed amendment to sections II. and III. of canon 13, of title I. of the Digest, with regard to the testimonials of bishops, was then read and discussed at length. Pending action upon it, the House adjourned.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP WELLS.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The new Bishop of Wisconsin, Edward Randolph Wells, was consecrated this morning, in the presence of a large congregation. The morning services were celebrated by Presiding Bishop B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, assisted by Bishops Courtney Kingston Lee, of Delaware; Williams, of Connecticut; Atkinson, of North Carolina; Whipple, of Minnesota; Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Huntington, of Central New York, and Assistant Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, the concluding portion of it being addressed to the new Bishop, warning him that he was not entering into a life of ease and luxury, and setting forth its trials. He welcomed him into the orders and exhorted him to be strong in the faith. Bishop Wells was then consecrated by Presiding Bishop Smith, according to the usual forms of the church, and the services ended with the administration of the Holy Communion.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY IN CONTEMPLATION.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A large public meeting was held this evening in the Church of the Transfiguration, for the purpose of considering the establishment of a Church Building Society. Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, presided. Addresses favoring the formation of such a society were delivered by the Bishops of New Hampshire and Central Pennsylvania, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter and others, and commendatory letters were received and read from the Bishops of Connecticut, Nebraska, Montana, Long Island and Massachusetts, the Missionary Bishops of Oregon and Washington, Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and Bishop Neilly, of Maine. It was also stated, as probable, that a large meeting would shortly be held to take steps to form such a society.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Fatal Accident—Canal Lessees on an Inspection Tour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., October 24, 1874.

George Kaurtzman, of Beaver, Pike county, accidentally fell through a hatch yesterday evening, at G. Davis & Co's, Second street, fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful.

The Ohio Canal lessees, accompanied by the Board of Public Works, on an inspection tour, were here this week, by canal.

FIRE RECORD.

Worthington, Ind.—$12,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WORTHINGTON, IND., October 24, 1874.

A fire broke out his morning in the cellar of a grocery store, entirely consuming two dry goods houses, two grocery stores and two saloons, besides some unoccupied buildings. The loss is twelve thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Brazil declines to enter into reciprocal trading relations with Canada.

The specie shipments from New York to Europe, on Saturday, were $206,396, in silver bars.

Right Honorable Hugh Childers, M. P., sailed from London for New York Saturday, in the steamer Abyssinia.

A dispatch from Paris says the Legitimists are urging the Count de Chambord to return to France.

The British Government has decided that certificates of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom do not confer upon aliens any right or privilege in the British colonies.

The Executive Committee of the Grangers, at San Francisco, are reported to have determined to ship wheat on their own account, without regard to Morgan's sons, lately suspended.

Some of the members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, have appealed to the Insurance Commissioner to examine into the condition of the company, claiming that irregularities exist.

The Republic of San Domingo is quiet. President Gonzales has issued a decree authorizing the contraction of a foreign loan to the amount of three millon dollars, and has appointed Jose Manuel Glas agent to negotiate it.

The coffee crop of Hayti is immense, but comes slowly, the country people refusing to sell at the prevailing price, which is ten dollars. Octavius Rameau has been commissioned Plenipotentiary to the Courts of England, France and Spain. The Republic is quiet.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says: Colonel Buel struck hostile Indians on the 9th of October, on the salt fork of Red river, and destroyed four hundred and seventy-five lodges, and is still in pursuit, driving the Indians towards the edge of the staked plains. Colonel Davidson moved from Fort Sill with a strong column on the 21st, going West.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

An Offer of the Place to General Meigs.

Should He Accept, General Ingalls to be Quartermaster General.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN TEXAS.

Immediate Changes to be Made in Federal Offices There.

Four Hundred Dismissals from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing During the Next Two Months.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1874.

The Russian Mission.

It is stated to-night in well informed circles that the President has now placed the Russian mission at the disposal of Quartermaster General Meigs. General Meigs would have to resign or be placed on the retired list before he could accept. This is enough to make him hesitate, because he does not want to resign, and it is not certain that, after accepting a civil office, he could, on vacating it again, draw pay as an army officer. The Attorney General will soon make a decision on this point, as the application of Gen. Sickles for the pay of a calendar was then taken up. The report from the joint special Committee on Relations with the Church in Canada was read and adopted.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ON THE SPANISH WAR.

London, October 25.—The Spanish Ambassador recently made representations to Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that supplies of arms and munitions of war, manufactured in England, had frequently shipped to the Carlist forces in Spain, and requested that the trade be prohibited. The British Government replied that such violations of the law were of frequent occurrence, and that the continuance of this was vigilant a lack of patriotism on the part of the Carlists would be punished with severity. Carlists would be punished with severity. Carlists would be punished with severity.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Personal—Nothing New at the Mines—Facts About Furnaces—Ore and Metal Shipments for the Season.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., October 22, 1874.

Mr. J. Lowthian Bell, the eminent British ironmaster, has signified an intention to visit the mines of Lake Superior, and iron men here anticipate that good results will flow from such a visit. Certainly an inspection of our mines and resources will have the effect to give our brethren across the water a better opinion of this section.

Among the mines I find little or nothing of a newsy character. Shipments continue light, averaging perhaps 18,000 tons per week. Most of the mines now working will continue operations for the winter. I hope to be able to give you soon a full statement of the intention of all the companies as to the winter's work, and the number of men to be employed. The furnaces in blast are all doing well. The stacks in blast in this region—including the upper Peninsula of Michigan—are: Michigan Iron Company, 2; Morgan, 1; Bancroft, 1; Escanaba, 1; M. and P. Rolling Mill, 1; Pioneer, 2; Cliffs, 1; Bay, 1; Munising, 1; Carp, 1; Deer Lake, 1; Fayette, 2. All the above are charcoal, except the Rolling Mill, which uses coke and anthracite. Out of blast in the same territory are: Champion (burned last summer), 1; Collins (abandoned), 1; Deer Lake, 1; Bay, 1; Grace, 1; Northern, 1; Lake Superior, 1. Of these the Grace is anthracite, Northern bituminous, and Lake Superior peat. In addition to these there is one stack in blast at Appleton, Wis., and one each out at Green Bay, Appleton and Fond du Lac, Wis., and Duluth, Minn.

The Clarksburg furnace of the Michigan Iron Company has been in blast since November 3, 1873, and has made up to the 17th inst. 6,245 tons. She has a nine foot bosh, and uses one-half soft wood charcoal. The Greenwood stack of the same company is making about 200 tons a week, on a nine foot bosh; and with similar fuel.

The Escanaba furnace of the Cascade Iron Company is running well, using ore from the company's "West End" mine, near Negaunee. The ore yields about 64 per cent., and the output at present is forty tons daily. This the founder expects to increase as soon as better fuel facilities are obtained.

MARQUETTE.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, October 22, 1874:

ORE.

Cleveland	83,540	New York	8,427
Lake Superior	77,978	Shenango	4,958
Champion	46,221	Rolling Mill	4,151
Washington	21,853	Edwards	1,024
Republic	10,961	Winthrop	3,710
Keystone	3,000	Lake Angeline	1,759
Kioman	730		610
Total			324,880

PIG IRON.

Michigan Iron Co.	6,757	Carp Furnace	558
Morgan Furnace	6,996	Isle Royale	Peat
Brancroft Furnace	3,227	Furnace	450
Champion Furnace	408	Iron Cliffs Co.	175
Grace Furnace	4,667	Rolling Mill	100
Total			22,337
Total ore and pig iron			412,968

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	8,530
Pig iron	895
Total	9,225

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba up to and including October 22, 1874:

ORE.

Jackson	75,536	Teal Lake	2,809
New York	48,201	Rolling Mill	5,837
Cleveland	4,992	Salisbury	1,433
Lake Angeline	21,129	Foster	250
Barnum	22,781	Ames & L. Sup.	1,301
Cascade	6,866	Home	2,437
Winthrop	1,226	Goodrich	650
Saginaw	35,529	Excelsior	588
Total			245,170

PIG IRON.

Pioneer Furnace	3,960	Escanaba Furnace	4,135
Deer Lake Furnace	4,490	Iron Cliffs	500
Total			13,285
Total ore and pig iron			258,455

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron Ore	10,597	Pig Iron	360
Total			10,957

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to October 22, 1874:

ORE.

Spurr Mountain	20,093
Michigamme	40,218
Total	72,244
Amount shipped last week	5,937

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to October 22, 1874:

Bay Furnace	5,301
Munising furnace	4,467
Total	9,768

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to October 22, and shipments to a corresponding date year:

IRON ORE.

	1873.	1874.
From Marquette	408,417	324,880
From Escanaba	458,476	245,170
From L'Anse	68,034	72,244
Total	1,021,921	742,294

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	22,165	22,337
From Escanaba	8,002	13,285
From Grand Island		9,768
Total	30,227	45,390

PERSONAL.

A drone has done something. Drone, of New York, has written on International Law.

Killed by a conjunction. Jot of San Francisco, quarreled with Ah Bew drew a knife and killed him.

Nena Sahib has made his will. We shall now know all about the "step edge" of the Sepoy rebellion.

Harry P. Devol, the great leader in that uprising, is down and out.

Harry P. Devol, the efficient recruiting officer of Lancaster, Ohio, has been reported drowned in the Sea, has returned again. It was picked up after being adrift on a board from the sea and brought to land by an American ship in New York.

A sister of Thomas Whitty, Kentucky, is buried at Rocky Hill, Edmondson county. Edition are going to ville, in Liv She was the wife and the people who had the reputation of being a bad man, and of Dr. Charlhimus shares by a action of being on a charge of who was k moh, after murder. can rose one morning and found his father: "I dreamt a fireman on a train recently, when we were run into this m and our engine knocked south vity. I felt myself falling by a ward, when I awoke. I overhat presentiment has seized dowt at all myself this morning, calling serious is going to happen. Twenty-four hours he was a railroad accident.

Dr. D. Hamilton, the defaulting of Jersey City, who absconded ry last, taking with him $50,000 later bonds and $30,000 in cash, rned and given himself into the of the authorities. He went to and was for a while under the pro- of Cortinas. Subsequently he went Francisco, but finally, getting tired stalks the dark and ominous shadows outcast life, concluded to come home surrender. The story is that he has in Europe as well as in Texas and lifornia. It is also said that while on ate to the latter State he was robbed of 20,000. He is under indictment for embezzlement, the penalty for which is five years' imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both.

A Widow's Witness.

It was told of old that the cackle of a goose once saved Rome. It is now related that a swallow won a suit in court away down in Texas. A poor widow and her daughter had a suit for damages before a court in Houston. The counsel for the plaintiff introduced into his pleadings the fable of the swallow that built her nest and reared her young under the eaves of a temple of justice. The lawyer enlarged upon the swallow's trust in the protection of her home the place afforded, and very aptly made the application to the case before the court. When the counsel was about finishing his illustration a swallow actually flew into that court room and lighted upon the judge's desk. It then hopped away and found rest for the sole of its foot on the railing of the jury box. In its circuit of the court room it halted awhile on a pile of law books, then hovered a moment over the heads of the plaintiffs, and flew out of the window and away. The counsel concluded by saying: "Behold the witness," and as the witness could not be called back by the opposing counsel, the case was given to the jury pretty much as the swallow left it. The jury could not ignore the bird's evidence, and gave a verdict for the widow. The story is a little birdy, but not in the least fishy. It was a preconcerted plan of the lawyer, it was very happily arranged and nicely carried out, and deserves a place among court reports and curious pleadings.

The negotiations which have been carried on for some time at Washington for the conclusion of an emigration treaty between America and Germany, will be continued in Berlin.

The manufacture of cotton is rapidly extending in Georgia, there being now in the vicinity of Augusta seventeen of these establishments.

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HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

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FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
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FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
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FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
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FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
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Moderation in the use of stimulants, like the avoidance of all excesses, is unquestionably praiseworthy and life-prolonging. All sensible persons admit this. But the vendors of non-alcoholic shops, desirous of undermining the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in order to sell their own worthless trash, have thought fit to go to the length of denouncing as baneful in the extreme all invigorants containing spirits. Now the very reverse is the case, the fact being that no vegetable bitters entirely devoid of alcohol are to be had, that being the one ingredient which prevents the decomposition and souring of the others. Probably no one knows better than you, Messieurs the Trumpery Tonic dealers, that the perfectly pure liquor used in the botanic constituents of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the very best medium that could have been selected to facilitate the extraction and preservation of the invigorating, protective and curative action of the great stomachic.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded.

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EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CO[illegible]
Choice Seasonable G[illegible]
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[illegible], ALLEGHENY,
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And do not be put off with any other kind.
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THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO.
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 23, 1874.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 24, 1874.

The condition of the New York banks, as reported by wire to-day, is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$
Specie, decrease	
Legal tenders, decrease	
Deposits, decrease	
Circulation, decrease	
Reserve, decrease	

This report indicates a healthful increase in business activity, and shows that the plethora of capital in the great monetary centers is being relieved. Could we get a similar statement from the banks of this city it would doubtless exhibit similar characteristics. People are just beginning to wake up to the fact that money is not as plentiful as it was a few days ago and is not to be had for the asking. Most of the banks report their discount lines comfortably full, and some of them are withholding loans for the present.

The exchange market still shows great scarcity, and bank notes in large amounts are being shipped East to keep balances in a respectable condition; in transactions between the banks a premium of 1/4 per cent. is asked for New York and Philadelphia checks.

A short time since we referred to the advisability of the banks in quiet times preparing to defend themselves in times of trouble by reserving the privilege of cancelling their obligations by payments "in kind." Of the total amount of deposits carried to the credit of customers on the books of the banks, but a small fraction is composed of actual cash deposits, the bulk of these credits are created by discounts or by checks on other banks, drawn in a great measure against discount credits. Unless a deposit is marked special the bank does not undertake to return the actual articles received, but engage to meet the calls upon them by payments of equal value; the deposit once made the customer is a creditor with other creditors and has neither a moral or legal right to a preference. It is an impossibility for a bank to undertake to pay all deposits when called for, and they do so only upon the expectation and probability that they will not be called upon so to do. The banks receive as currency what is not currency, but undertake to pay currency without qualification; they convert into demand deposits payable in currency that does not exist, bank credits in the form of discounts, and the inevitable result is, when calls upon them to make good their contracts, they are compelled to suspend payments or to do what should have been done when the contract was entered into, to make their checks "good only through the clearing house."

In all the large cities last fall the banks were compelled to adopt substantially the following rules:

1. That all certifications shall be made to read "good only through the clearing house," and payment over the counter after certification shall be optional with the bank.

2. That while ordinarily checks will be paid as the holder desires, the bank reserves the right to pay them through the clearing house in cases of emergency, like a run for currency, and will not pay them otherwise.

3. That the bank reserves the same right whenever, in the judgment of its officers, currency is demanded for the purpose of withdrawing it from circulation.

4. That in both receiving and paying no distinction will be made between bank notes and legal tenders, the bank receiving either as of forced and paying out either as suits its convenience.

As an illustration of the actual condition of the banks, and showing the truth of our statement that it is impossible for them to meet all their demand liabilities, we find that on September 12, 1873, the national banks of the United States reported $130,797,749 cash, to cover individual demand deposits alone of $622,685,563. It thus appears that banks were unable, in specie time, to redeem all their notes simultaneously, and that they have not and never can have money enough, i. e., various sorts of circulating medium which pass current as such from hand to hand, to pay at once all their demand liabilities in the form of deposits. The simple reason is that banking is conducted altogether upon the theory that only ordinary demands are to be experienced; accordingly only those are provided for, with a margin for anything beyond, and the first panic reveals unpleasantly the impossibility which previously everybody knew or should have known, but about which nobody cared.

The total clearings of the New York banks for the year ending September 30th were $24,142,680,912. The ratio of cash, gold, legal tenders and national bank notes—held by the New York city banks varies from 7¾ to 25 per cent, of their demand deposits, which shows only one result can be looked for when the panic stricken public attempt to inforce their contracts with the banks.

Two remedies have been suggested that would obviate the danger. The first is to keep two accounts for each depositor, crediting the *cash* deposits to one and the *discounts* to another and to compel the checks to be drawn payable "in kind;" the second is to reserve the right in case of a run to mark on checks "payable only through the lcearing house," similarly to the English system of "crossed checks." The former plan would undoubtedly prove too cumbersome and laborious; the second plan would accomplish the desired end without complicating accounts, and need not be enforced except in cases of necessity. Now that the public is aroused on the subject, and recognize the wisdom of such a course, it would certainly be advisable to inaugurate the system and allow depositors to become accustomed to it in time to prevent the suspension of the banks when the next panic comes.

—The United States District Court for the Western district of Wisconsin, in bankruptcy, has decided that parties, whether in voluntary or involuntary cases, adjudicated prior to the law of June 22, 1874, can be discharged regardless of the question of the amount of their assets, or of the number of creditors assenting, provided they have complied with the law in other respects.

—Earnings and expenses of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of September, 1874:

Gross earnings	$336,149 81
	206,892 54
Net earnings	$129,743 27
Net earnings, nine months, 1874	$971,671 61
Net earnings, nine months, 1873	1,230,890 39
Increase, 1874	$156,527 31

Should the business of the company for the remaining three months of the year prove as favorable as that of the preceding nine months, there is reason to hope that the net earnings for the year will reach nearly or quite a million of dollars, a gain of about $600,000 over the receipts of 1873. The annual interest on the funded debt this year will be $1,100,000. The floating debt, which is quite large, it is hoped may be met in the near future from claims due to the company by and against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The monthly returns make a very good show, but the Philadelphia and Erie has been and has been so loaded with expenditures and debt on unproductive work that it will necessarily be a considerable time to reach profits for dividends.

—The question of the power of the Federal Government over railways is suggested from abroad in a curious way. One of our consuls forwards to the State Department communications from a number of foreigners prominent here to forbear placing our railroad securities on the market, that two guarantees should be given as to the soundness of such securities. One is that no more issues should be authorized for the prompt and thorough investigation of the question: How much money is *bona fide* represented by these securities? And the other is that the powers of railway presidents should be accurately defined and more strictly limited. These are certainly pertinent and sagacious suggestions, but there is a difficulty in connection with them which foreigners cannot appreciate. The Federal Government, upon the interpretation of its powers at present accepted, is entirely helpless to carry them out. It has no acknowledged jurisdiction, and so far as can be inferred from current discussions, it is not likely to have any.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 24, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Gold	110¾	110	110	110	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½		118½		
5-20's, 1867	117		117		
5-20's, 1865	117		117		
5-20's, 1868	117		117		
5-20's, 1865, new	117½		117½		
5-20's, 1867	117½		117½		
5-20's, 1869	117½		117½		
10-40's	111¾		111¾		
6-40's, coupon	107		107		
Currency 6's	117½		117½		
Registered 6's	117½		117½		
New 7-30 cent's	111¼		111¼		
Western Union Tel	76½	76¾	76¾	76¾	76½
Pacific Mail	40¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾
Adams Express	110		110		109½
Merchants' Union	15		15		
Wells-Fargo Express	79½		79½		
American Exchange	61		61		
United States Exp's	66		66		
New York Central	101	99¾	99¾	100¼	100¼
Erie			20¾		20¾
Michigan Central	89	89	89	89	89
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	97		97		97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91		91		91
Chicago & Northwest					
Do. preferred	87½		87½		87½
Rock Island	99½		99½		99½
St. Paul, common	30		30¼		30¼
Do. preferred	50		50¼		50¼
Northwest, common	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¼	30¼
Fort Wayne	92		92		92
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Toledo Pacific	34½	34	34½	34¼	34¼
Chicago & Alton			95		
Boston, 1 & E			12		
Harlem	125		125		125
Hannibal & St. Joe			24½		24
C. C. & I. C	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	54¼	54¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104	
Reading	53¾	53¾
United Companies of N. J	*	128½
Oil Creek, sales	60¾	60¾
Lehigh Valley	89¾	90
Allegheny Valley	42¾	42¾
Central Transportation	54	
Empire Transportation	66¾	
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 24, 1874.

The trade movement during the past week has been active at prices very nearly unchanged from previous quotations. The volume of business was at about the average in the grocery, dry goods and shoes, and engrossed the attention of jobbers to the exclusion of trade, and was compared with the preceding week. Orders to supply the immediate wants of consumers. The New York *Times* of to-day says of the condition and prospects of the following trades:

Dry Goods—There is no perceptible change in the general situation. Trade is reported as quite active, and the collections are fairly good. Dealers report a good demand and ready sales at 5¾@6 on the best lots.

Boots—The market is unchanged at 22½@25 ₱ dozen for straight grades.

Beeswax—Prime is quoted at 31@32c ₱ ℔ for wholesale lots in a jobbing way.

Fruits and Berries—We quote apples at $2 00@2 50 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 per bbl for common. Receipts of apples for the past week are 1,429 bbls. Cranberries are in fair supply and prices are steady. We quote at $8 00@9 00 per bushel box for Cape Cod and $7 00@8 00 for Eastern; $15 00 per bbl for Sackett's. Quinces are steady at unchanged prices at $6 00 per bbl.

Hominy—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

Feathers—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ℔, 68@69c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 55@60c, as to quality.

Hops—We quote 1873's, 35@36c; 1874's 30@35c; olds 15@25c.

Lard Oil—The market is firm and prices are steady: Extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 ₱ gal; summer do $1 06@1 07. Demand active with light stocks.

Nuts—Chestnuts continue weak and dull touching $4 50@5 00 per bushel box in a jobbing way; $2 25@2 50 per bushel. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7½c for red; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Walnuts are selling in small way at 7½c.

Potatoes—The receipts of potatoes continues heavy, the past week's receipts being 5,482 bushels, and for the week 60,801 bushels. The market is weak and quite under this remarkable supply, but continued active, with heavy sales. We note sales of 1 cars peachblows at 90c; 1 car Early Ohio on track; Peerless 80c per bushel; Early Rose 80@85c; from stores, sales of the various kinds are made at 90@95c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in fair demand: We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores, $3 00@3 50.

Poultry—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair, and we pay same.

Preserved and Dried Fruit.—We quote dried apples at 6@7c ₱ ℔; dried blackberries 13@15c ₱ ℔; dried peaches have been offered at 9c ₱ ℔ for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 65@70c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ℔. We quote Orleans sales by a single firm of 2,000 bbls clover honey at 35c. Medium grades are quoted at 30@36 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

Seeds—Sales at $2 60@2 70 ₱ bushel for choice, and 70@75c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

Vegetables—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel; medium $2 25@2 50; mixed $1 90@2 20. Onions rule at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl for yellow silver-skins. Green peas rule at $2 00 bushel.

Wool.

The market here continues sluggish and without any material improvement, except for the most of sales of job lots to the factories. Transactions, unless otherwise specified, are on small sales dealers will decree.....45@50c Medium fleece...45@48c
4 00 ₱ bbl for silver-skins. Green peas rule at $2 00 bushel.

Wool.

The market here continues sluggish and without any material improvement, except for the most of sales of job lots to the factories. Transactions, unless otherwise specified, are on small sales dealers will decree.....45@50c Medium fleece...45@48c
in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will decree.....45@50c Medium fleece...45@48c
an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated.....50@55c Common.....40@45c
the contrary, are free in elevator. Delaine.....50@55c Pulled wools.....55@60c
Coal.....50@55c Pulled wools.....55@60c

Wool.

The market here continues sluggish and without any material improvement, except for the most of sales of job lots to the factories. Transactions, unless otherwise specified. On

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 21 First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 24, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Rain.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
A.M.	30.00	46	92	E.	Gen.	Foggy.
P.M.	30.00	51	90	S. E.	Gen'l.	Foggy.
9 P.M.	30.00	36	80		Calm.	Foggy.

Mean barometer..30.00 Highest thermometer..75
Mean thermom.....48 Lowest thermom.....36

G. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Republican Meeting in Union Township.

On Saturday evening a Republican meeting was held at the house of J. M. Schlassman, in Union township, which was addressed by Hon. Miles S. Bartabies, Samuel Harper, Esq., and George Archbold.

Still in the Field.

Hon. Thomas Howard writes from Avon Springs, N. Y., to a friend in this city, that he is still a candidate for Congress, and will not withdraw. He caught a severe cold, from being overheated at a night meeting, and visited the Springs above mentioned because he had been greatly benefitted there before, by the doctor in charge. He has improved very much, but is almost well. He left home for other reasons than that stated above, and hopes his friends will not desert him because he was unfortunate as to be taken ill.

Notice to Election Officers.

The County Commissioners, in another column of the COMMERCIAL, notify election officers that they are now prepared to deliver election papers, along with supplemental election blanks, to officers of election boards or other responsible parties; also, ballot boxes to the new election precincts lately established by the court. The election assessors for the newly divided districts in the city, who were confirmed by the court last Friday, are requested to call at the office of the Commissioners to be sworn and receive instructions for making the registration in their respective districts. They matters should be attended to without delay.

Serious Buggy Accident.

A serious runaway accident occurred yesterday evening on Penn avenue, near Eleventh street. Mr. Devlin, residing near the Allegheny Cemetery, with his wife, was returning in a buggy from a visit to his uncle on the South Side, at the crossing of the Fort Wayne Railroad the horse took fright and ran away. Above Eleventh street the occupants were thrown out and serious, probably fatal results followed. Mr. Devlin suffers the breaking of his left collarbone and also an injury to his head, while Mrs. Devlin's nose is broken and probably her skull fractured. Mr. Devlin was taken home and his wife was left at the residence of Mr. Peter Zern.

Larceny of Money.

Last night officers McCleary and Morehead arrested and brought to the Central Station House R. F. Adkins, charged with stealing about eighty dollars from Wm. Frunter. The two men boarded and roomed together at a house on Liberty street, near Third avenue, and about ten o'clock last night Frunter missed his pocket book. He at once suspected Adkins, and as that individual was not to be found Mr. Frunter procured the services of the officers named who proceeded to the house, where they found the accused intently examining the railroad time tables. They took him into their custody and searched his pockets, a proceeding which developed only about three dollars in cash. Finally Adkins proposed to turn up the money if the officers would allow him to depart in peace. The request was acceded to or not, but certain it is that the prisoner led the way to the stairway leading from the platform to the hotel, and there nearly concealed, was $70. He acknowledged the theft, and was locked up to be further dealt with.

Alleged Horse Thief Arrested.

A dispatch was received at the Mayor's office Saturday from Er. P. D. Thaibout, of Mingo Junction, Ohio, stating that a valuable horse had been stolen from him a few days ago, by a thief who, it was supposed, had come to Pittsburgh. Detective Lowe was immediately informed the Allegheny officials, and a search was instituted through the city. Saturday morning Officer Gerry Smith noticed an individual trying to dispose of a horse near Sandusky street, and kept an eye on his movements. The fellow not being able to make a sale of the animal, has it to ben cared for at Cable's livery stable, on Sandusky street, and deposited a large revolver with the proprietor as security for keeping it. All this time officer Smith had the individual in view, and followed him to Hoffman's saloon, on the corner of Federal and Chateau streets, where he was taken into custody, as the suspected horse thief. He offered no resistance, but strongly protested his innocence, as the horse he said was his own. The animal is a beautiful grey mare, and is a paper. The alleged thief was locked up to await the arrival of Mr. Thaibout.

Mr. Thaibout, who since the above was written, has arrived in the city, has identified the horse and prisoner. The latter's name is John H. Wheeler by name, is a young man who resided in the vicinity of Mr. T.'s residence until a short time ago.

Liability of Hotel Keepers.

The referee in the case of Charles M. Ruple vs. J. G. Barr & So, proprietors of the Central Hotel, has decided in favor of the hotel keepers. The plaintiff, a member of the Washington, Pa., bar, while a guest at the hotel, was robbed of $155, by a thief who entered his room in the night. The defendants claimed that they were not responsible, since the money should ive been deposited in the hotel safe. The cai was referred to an arbitrator, under a recent act of Assembly, and he has decided adversely to the plaintiff, in his decision he says, "I s not think it usual, common or prudent, in the sense of the language of the profession, for a guest to retain in his room $155, after notice from the Inn-keeper that he had provided a safe for the same; and that he would not be liable for losses of money by theft or otherwis unless guests deposited their money in safe. That is no pretence that the plaintiff made or offered to take such deposit or his money in such safe, and I find as a fact that he did not, and that he was guilty of negligence therein. I find that the defendants had complied with all the first section of the act of the 7th of May, 1855, relating to Inn-keepers, and had provided a safe and a terrible notice required by the statute. Judgment is therefore to be entered for the defendants." The case will probably go to the Supreme Court for review.

The Eclipse.

The lunar eclipse came off exactly according to programme. The night was clear, and all who remained wake to witness the phenomenon had an splendid view of it. It was a hard task, especially for the younger folk, who expected to see an eclipse for the first time in their lives, to wake until nearly two o'clock, and many who made the attempt failed. Still, the weather being pleasant, the eclipse of Saturday night was witnessed by an unusually large number of persons. As an unusually rare phenomenon, we quote the following:

Any one may obtain a correct idea of the movement of the phenomenon by simply fixing a large orange to represent the earth on a sheet of paper, and tracing across it a straight line as that of the moon, which may be representedby a smaller circle traversing it and coming within the periphery of the larger orb. The eclipse will begin at the time the great shadow of the solid globe upon which we live shall touch the lunar heavens, as a mighty cone of shade rising through the air and space, and only leaving an illuminated screen upon which to fall to make itself as visible as the shadow cast by a man as he walks along in the sunshine. Its screen the size of the earth's shadow could be interposed in the sky, we should see that shadow always in motion upon it—a black orb following the movements of the sun, rising as it rose and setting as it set. But the only screen we have is so much smaller than the earth's shadow, that it passes entirely within it, while the great cone of shade entirely obscures it. It must not be understood that the obscuration is a total blotting out of the luminosity of the moon. That orb will still be plainly seen, but will appear lit up with a dull glow, exposing to clear view her radiating surfaces, from which all life, sound and motion, save the slight precipitation and the drifting of the cosmic dust, departed ages in the ever past held and upon this organic history. This red glow will be due to the refraction of the light of the sun around the edge of our planet, which the sun would not be hidden to the inhabitants of the moon, if there were any. To them the phenomenon would be an eclipse of the sun, throwing them into twilight, while they are being whirled through the shadow of the earth at the rate of thirty miles a minute.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Jane Coombs appears to-night in "Camille." We believe this is her first appearance in that character here, and this fact will increase the interest of the occasion. There can be no attraction elsewhere sufficient to interfere with the success of this engagement of two weeks. The second week will be devoted to the new play of "The Sphinx." During the first week a variety of emotional dramas will be given, which will give a good opportunity for the display of the distinguish ed actress' versatility of talent.

Reserved seats may be engaged at the box office at any time for any night of Miss Coombs' engagement, and it will be wise precaution to secure eligible places in advance.

Library Hall—"Rose."

This evening, at Library Hall, Sherry's dramatic combination will give our amusement hunters a chance to judge of it merits. The play selected for the opening night is a new society drama, by Celia Logan, entitled "Rose, or the Mystery of the Deserted House." The plot is a fairly good one, although not startlingly original, and gives the actors opportunity for the display of dramatic ability of the part of the leading members of the company. Miss Rose Wood, a handsome and accomplished young artiste, will ably sustain the *rose of Rose Welby*, Mr. Jere Murray-san that of *Robert Elwood*, and Mr. E. A. Locke, the comedian, will personate *Joe Bragg*, singing a number of songs. As the combination comes with numerous recommendations from the press of Philadelphia and other cities, it is more than probable that those who go will see a thoroughly good presentation of a new play.

Seats are on sale at the music store No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Six new stars of the variety profession are announced to appear at this theater to-night and during the week, including the Kiraly specialties, the Valdis twin sisters, said to be most remarkable performers. The management are sparing no expense to furnish their patrons the best features to be had, and as a result the house is well filled at every entertainment. Rich and varied programmes will be given this week, prepared by that prince of stage managers, Mr. Jay W. Williams. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

NEW TERM.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Notwithstanding the universal complaint of stagnation in business, we are pleased to know that there has thus far been no decrease in the attendance at the Pittsburgh Female College. The great reputation of this educational institution, the character of the accommodations afforded, and the moderate charges for boarding and tuition, all contribute to its prosperity. The large number of teachers, their eminent qualifications, and the thorough course of instruction are important features for the consideration of the parent whose daughter is to be educated. The recent additions to the faculty have increased the number to thirty, including thirteen music teachers connected with the conservatory of music. Pupils can enter at any time. The next term will commence November 19. Send to the President, Rev. Ed. Tersking, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Large Gathering in the Second Legislative District.

Speeches by General Pearson and Wm. Howard Day---The Whole Ticket Enthusiastically Indorsed.

Notwithstanding the short notice given, the Republican mass meeting in the upper part of the Second Legislative district, on Saturday evening, was a most successful one. The attendance was very large, the crowd being nearly as great as those gathered in the same quarter of the city during the last Gubernatorial and Presidential campaigns.

A stand was provided on Webster avenue near Fulton street and although owing to the street improvements going on there, the place was rendered an inconvenient one over one thousand persons stood for nearly two hours attentive listeners to the speakers of the evening. Frequent applause interrupted the addresses and the expressions were everywhere that there should be no break in the success of the Republican ticket.

The meeting was called to order by George B. Chalmers, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were unanimously chosen:

Chairman—S. P. Fulton.

Vice Presidents—Jacob H. Walters, W. K. Hart, Wm. C. McCarthy, H. W. Oliver, Joseph Lewis, John Semple, Wm. B. Hays, Max Moorhead, Thomas A. Rowley, Thomas M. Howe, John McGympsey, John Knowland, Thomas Baker, V. G. Elliott, Dr. J. G. McCandless, Jas. H. Wilson, David Reed, John Wilson, Wm. McCallin, George Massey, Jas. Atkinson, Dr. Snodgrass, Jas. Johnson, Leander Schaeffer, Wm. Simpson, Henry Meyer, Wm. J. Flinn, H. Z. Jahn, Peter Price, J. Q. Everson, Henry Danuald, Fred. Bindley, Henry Tabnal, William Fleyd, Thomas O'Brien, George Cochrane, Sr., Jesse Shore, Wm. Little, Wm. Douglas, John Wallace, John D. McFarland, J. A. Graff, John Eppley, Harvey Robinson, Samuel Shore, Capt. Rhodes.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Fulton, on taking the place of presiding officer, expressed thanks, and said he felt embarrassed at appearing before such a large assemblage. He was pleased to see such a gathering, being an earnest of the feeling of the Republicans of the Second Legislative district in the importance of the campaign. The questions before the people of Allegheny county are of vital importance, he said, and this expression of the voters by their presence showed a full appreciation of it. The Republican party, by its acts, has commanded the respect of the people for years, and it was certain that it would retain their confidence in the future. He believed that the usual handsome majority would be given it, to the dismay and confusion of the Democratic party and the unwise and unpatriotic counsellors. The Republican party is the party of progress—it is progressive unchanged and it asks continued confidence and support. It is the party of the people, the hope of every workingman, every toiler from his daily bread. It is the exponent of a protective tariff and maintains the equal rights of all.

After some further remarks Mr. Fulton introduced Gen. A. L. Pearson who as usual, received a hearty greeting.

REMARKS OF GEN. PEARSON.

In opening Gen. Pearson indulged in some humorous remarks and then said that he had come to the meeting to speak for some warm personal friends. He knew all the county and district candidates and they were also generally well known to his hearers. The platform upon which they stand is also known to all. There is not a Republican in the land who does not know the principles of the party, and they are the same to-day as ever. He referred to the candidates for Congress in the Twenty-second district, General Negley and James H. Hopkins. How do they stand personally? At the breaking out of the war one of them put on the Federal blue, fought like a rebel, and returned home victorious. While General Negley was in the field with the Army of the Cumberland Mr. Hopkins was at home? He was as young and able-bodied as Negley, but he did not enlist in the Union cause, perhaps kept away under the badly act. [Laughter.] More than this, his sympathies were not with the Union soldiers. He called them an armed rabble, and said he would not recognize them as a legal force. This is a fact as they themselves have talked about the Union soldiers. Can you vote for such a man? Hopkins said the war was a failure, and that once Southern rebels were equal to three Northern soldiers.

General Pearson now referred to the Legislative candidates in the Second district. He first knew James Onslow when he was a journeyman in Birmingham. He remembered with the kindness shown the speaker, a mere lad there, and in a strange place. Can any one say that Mr. Onslow is not an educated man? Could he not go to Harrisburg and intelligently represent this district, where he has lived for many years? Yes; better than ninety-nine out of every hundred that have ever been sent to Senator, and of the disasters to the industrial interests of our Commonwealth that might result from the election of a Democrat to the Senate. He concluded by expressing the hope that when the polls close on November 8th, it will set upon a complete victory of the entire Republican ticket. His remarks were greeted with hearty applause.

HON. H. H. MCCORMICK.

Hon. H. H. McCormick, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not come here tonight to discuss the general issues involved in this contest. I am not before you as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been around on the South Side calling upon the people, and undertaking to create the impression that he has been and is now a great champion of labor. I have been a lifelong acquaintance of Mr. Latta for some time. I have known him since he was a boy, and I do not will not be deceived by any claim he makes in this matter, because I know his sympathies are not with the workingmen.

In 1873 he was a member of the Legislature, and the Democratic party was in power in the House. He advocated the passage of this bill, and I asked him how it was. I said, "How does it come you are in favor of this bill on the side of this question?" He said, "O, Mack, we are going to need your influence." He said the same thing upon the license question. You will remember what an agitation there was upon this question, and how Governor Hoyt, in the session of 1873, spoke and voted against the liquor interests, saying that the Republicans had always put the Democratic party in the position of opposing moral questions, and they were about to steal our thunder on the prohibition interest. Mr. Latta cares nothing for workingmen, and I hope they will support their own true friends.

I came here for the express purpose of explaining a charge that has been made against Senator Humphries. (Applause.) Very recently I have been told that circulars have been printed and sent around among the voters of the Senator's district, and that the effort has been made to defeat Senator Humphries with being the author of and securing the passage of a bill which imposes 10 per cent. additional tax upon all people, whether workingmen or not, who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to borrow. I came here, not as the champion of Mr. Humphries at all, although I am his friend, and I am also a friend of labor, but as a fuller personal knowledge of the passage of that bill, perhaps, than any one in the counties of this district. I will briefly the honest truth about it, and if any blame is to attach let it rest where it properly belongs. In the year 1861 I was in the Finance Committee of Councils in 1873. It is a fact, in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in Pittsburgh, that every year a large amount is lost by the moving and removing of persons from residence to. It does not apply to the steady workingman at all; but there is a very large and discontented element, who are constantly changing residence, until it is impossible to trace them out and secure what they owe the county and State. The Councils of Pittsburgh undertook to remedy this. They had a bill prepared, which was carried by a regular meeting of the Finance Committee on the 24 of March, 1873. That bill was reported by Col. Wm. Phillips, now deceased, and a man, I may say, who stood as clear before the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county as that living man in the county. I do not know, in all my knowledge of the people of this city, of a man who at that time could lay claim to a purer character as a man, and a man who had the interests of the people at his heart than Col. Wm. Phillips. He reported this bill to Councils on the 31st of March, 1873. It was read before both branches of Councils and subsequently passed, and sent to Harrisburg by the Clerk of the Select branch of Councils, Mr. Morrow, to me, with a letter accompanying it stating what had been done, and asking me to take a personal interest in securing its passage. If I am to be blamed for the passage of this bill, I think I can show you that there is nothing wrong about it. Before I get through, I will study the honest truth about it, and if any blame is to attach let it rest where it properly belongs. I will not be responsible for the action of the Democratic party in the Legislature. The bill had been in course of preparation some time before this, and was not gotten up hurriedly. The letter accompanying it read as follows:

"PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873.

"*Hon. H. H. McCormick, House, Harrisburg.*

"SIR: Inclosed please find draft of 'Act for the more speedy collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh,' which was approved at this day by Councils, and its enactment into a law is requested.

Respectfully yours,
"E. S. MORROW."

This letter was addressed to me, and the draft of the bill got into Mr. Humphrey's hands, and simply this: That is all that my letter was. I never saw the bill before it was introduced. I never was a member of the Legislature before. I was not familiar with the rules of the House, and I could not, because a majority of the members of the House, and it was less familiar with it than myself. The people of the city of Pittsburgh had been accustomed to the collection of taxes in the manner provided by this bill, and I could not see any objection to it. I introduced it, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It was reported back without amendment, and was passed by the House. There is just as much blame attached to Senator Humphries for the passage of the bill as myself, although I am not to blame for the passage of this bill. I am willing to take the responsibility of it, and I am willing to stand by the action of the Democratic party in the Legislature. I am not responsible for the action of the Democratic party in the Legislature. I am not responsible for the action of the Democratic party in the Legislature. I am not responsible for